



NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

Joo. Kelly is sick, and there is discord in assembly hall.

Chicago is making a spasmodic effort to break up gambling.

The secretary of the Illinois state board of agriculture reports that the wheat increase in that state will be less than 16,000,000 bushels this year, against 32,000,000 bushels last year.

The secretary of the treasury has directed that the purchase of silver bullion for coinage to standard dollars by the superintendents of mints at San Francisco and Carson City be discontinued after this date. The coinage of standard dollars is to be confined to other mints. The treasury department to day purchased 210,000 ounces of silver for this purpose for delivery at the New York mint.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has awarded contracts for furnishing beef to the following named persons: For the Crow Creek agency, (800,000 lbs.) at \$3.46 per hundred, to Chas. A. Weare, of Chicago. For the Yankton school and agency, 300,000 pounds at \$3.40, and 300,000 pounds to Charles A. Weare, at \$3.37; for the Rosebud agency 650,000 pounds at \$3.53 to A. H. Swan, of Cheyenne; for the Pine Ridge agency, 650,000 pounds at \$3.45 per hundred to Strong Bros. of Sioux City.

The secretary of the treasury has formally announced the adoption of the distinctive features of the paper to be used for United States notes, bank notes and certificates, recently recommended by the committee appointed to consider the subject. The Secretary also calls attention to the law on the subject, which provides that any person who has unlawful possession of any such distinctive paper shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment at hard labor not more than fifteen years, or both.

Reports from over 800 points in Minnesota and Dakota, covering every wheat growing country of importance, from 300 points in northern Wisconsin and Iowa, 150 say the condition is now good; 130 say the condition is better than last year at this time; fifty say that it is 10 per cent. better; fifty say the condition is poor; thirty-five say it is not as good as last year, and twenty say it is from 10 to 15 per cent. worse. The bad reports come from the old counties where the ground is weedy and where the wheat was sown late.

The reduction in the pay roll of the Agricultural department for the month of May was a little over \$3,000 as compared with previous month's average. Additional reduction for June, amounting to about \$2,500 has been made and others are thought to be inevitable in order to prevent a deficiency. The working force of the statistical bureau has already been greatly reduced, but close computation discloses the fact that available funds on hand are insufficient to carry the work through the present season and it is probable that the discharge or suspension of nearly all the remaining force will take place at once.

The United States select committee on inter-state commerce heard the testimony of W. K. Ackerman, ex-president of the Illinois Central railway, and Burton C. Cook, of the Northwestern railway at Chicago. These gentlemen both favored a government railroad commission with power to settle disputes between railroad shippers. It should not, however, be a court of last resort. Mr. Cook thought the present depression among railroads was due to over production, and that dividend paying roads were seriously hampered by the bankrupt lines pursuing the practice of allowing rebates and constantly demoralizing rates.

Frederick Groteguth, who killed his wife at Vincennes, Indiana, June 4, made a complete confession of his crime. He says he is nearly 60 years of age; his wife had been quarreling with him for years, and he had told her he would kill her if she did not stop, and on the day of the murder he came to dinner and found her knitting; she began to quarrel with him and he caught her by the throat and they both fell out of the kitchen together. His wife did not get up; he went and got his razor and when he put it to his wife's throat she put her hand on his, and the razor had gone without her help to cut her throat several times. He says they may now cut his head off if they wish.

The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that during the month of May there arrived in the custom districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passaic, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, which comprise 87 per cent. of the total immigration, 78,976 passengers, of whom 66,971 were immigrants, 8,200 citizens of the United States returning from abroad, and 4,445 who were not intending to remain in the United States. The total number of immigrants who have arrived in the above named custom districts during the eleven months ending May 31st last, as compared with the same period of the previous year, was 1885, 243,439; 1884, 454,306.

Since the incoming of the new administration the heads of the various departments have received numerous applications for office without any specification as to what particular office the applicant desired, and a letter was sent from the White House in answer to a communication from a gentleman in Philadelphia, who inquired as to the proper method of filing an application for office. The reply is of interest to all seeking places under the government, and it is given to the press for publication. It says: To secure attention to an application for appointment, a particular position should be named. When this is done, the papers are filed in the proper department, and when the matter of the candidates and a brief of the endorsement

are laid before the President by the head of the department.

In response to an inquiry by the attorney general, respecting the counter claim of the United States for five per cent. of the net earnings of the Kansas Pacific railway, in the suit pending in the court of claims between the Union Pacific railroad company and the United States, the secretary of the interior, after discussing the difficulties surrounding the attempt to ascertain the exact earnings of the added portion of the Kansas Pacific, says: "Upon the whole, considering the ascertainment of the actual earnings up to the close of the period fixed in this suit, as practically beyond reach, under existing circumstances, I am inclined to recommend that the mileage basis be accepted for the purposes of the pending case. As a final judicial determination to that date, but with the distinct understanding that for all subsequent adjustment, the government will insist upon the actual earnings of the 233 15-16 miles, and will require such account to be rendered as will show the earnings month by month, as the same have accrued or shall hereafter accrue."

Brakemen on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are on a general strike. The trouble is not on account of wages, but simply the result of a reduction of forces on freight trains. A general reduction was made, removing the front brakemen of all freight trains drawn by "Mogul" engines. Efforts were made to send out trains with two brakemen. The brakemen claim that the state law requires one man for every ten cars; "Mogul" engines usually draw thirty cars. When the men saw that two men would be required to man the train, refusal was made to go out and the trains were kept at a standstill. An attempt by the officials to send out a train resulted in the brakemen congregating together, pulling the pins and cutting the train into twelve parts and threatening injuries to persons. One official drew a revolver and threatened to shoot, and for a time it looked as though a riot was imminent. Two leaders of the strike have been arrested and placed in jail, but they were soon released by the advice of the company's attorney for fear their confinement would lead to greater excitement and further trouble. Conductors refused to go out without their regular crews and thus another obstacle was presented. There are about three hundred brakemen on the strike, and all are determined.

FOREIGN.

The treaty of peace between France and China was finally signed.

The Italian flag has been hoisted over Soudan in the Soudan desert.

A deputation from Jamaica has arrived in Ottawa to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

Agitation and protests of the people accomplished a reduction of the extra duty on spirits in England.

Cholera is reported prevalent at Madrid, Spain. It is reported that eighteen cases exist in that city. A portion of the army have vacated their barracks because of the existing of the dread disease there. Measures are being taken to prevent its spread.

The cholera is spreading westward along the Mediterranean. There are several cases in Tunis, Alicante and Cartagena all in Spain. Twelve thousand persons left Madrid during the past week in consequence of the cholera scare. The exodus is increasing.

A panel in the Jesuit church in Dublin, recording the fact that Earl Spencer, lord lieutenant of Ireland, had presented a memorial window to the church in token of his high appreciation of the character and worth of Secretary Thomas Henry Burke, who with Lord Frederick Cavendish was murdered in Phoenix park on May 8, 1882, has been stolen. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.

In the French chamber of deputies the minister of Marine, announced the death of Admiral Courbet, the commander of the French squadron in the recent brush with China. The admiral died on board his ship, his death being caused by prostration brought on by overwork and mental anxiety. Immediately after the announcement of the death of the admiral the chamber of deputies adjourned as a mark of respect.

STATUS OF THE CROPS.

As Reported by the National Bureau of Agriculture.

Washington, June 10.—The June crop report of the Agricultural department estimates the total wheat crop of the country at 367,000,000 bushels of which 207,000,000 is winter, and 160,000,000 spring. The condition of the winter wheat is lower than ever before in June, being now 62, against 70 in May.

The report will show an increase in cotton area of 5 to 6 per cent. Virginia, 107 per cent; North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 104; Florida, 102; Alabama, 103; Louisiana, 107; Mississippi, 116; Texas, 103; Arkansas, 109; Tennessee, 101. The total area exceeds 18,000,000 acres. The plant is in a healthy growth and nearly up to the average. The stand good, where recent rains have been excessive, the crop is in the grass. The general average is 92, which is higher than in the preceding years in June. There is an unusual uniformity in its condition only Tennessee showing less than 90. The state averages are Virginia, 98; North Carolina, 98; South Carolina, 98; Georgia, 98; Florida, 98; Alabama, 98; Mississippi, 98; Louisiana, 98; Texas, 98; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee, 85. Wheat. The average of the principal states are New York, 91; Pennsylvania, 87; Ohio, 86; Michigan, 94; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 40; Missouri, 82; Kansas, 86; California, 58. In some states there has been a greater area than was anticipated in previous reports. The average yield will evidently be less than ten bushels

to the acre. The probable product of winter wheat states, according to these returns, is reduced to about 207,000,000, but none of the territories are included.

The report of spring wheat is more favorable. The disposition last autumn to reduce its breadth, on account of the low price, was checked by the loss of the winter wheat area, and later by the Russian rumors. Substantially, the same area has been seeded as last year—about 11,000,000 acres. In northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and all the territories, the per cent. of last year's area is 93; in Wisconsin, 89; in Minnesota, 102; in Iowa, 98; in Nebraska, 97; and 103 in Dakota. The condition of spring wheat is 97, and indicates a crop of about 153,000,000 bushels. The average for Wisconsin is 88. Minnesota 94, Iowa 100, Nebraska 102, Dakota 101. The present report thereof indicates a wheat crop of 360,000,000 bushels, 23,000,000 bushels smaller than that of 1884. The general condition of rye is 83. The area of barley is nearly the same as in 1884, and the average of condition is 89. The acreage of oats has been increased 4 per cent, and the average of condition is 94. Corn will be reported in July, but voluntary returns indicate an increase of the area.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

They Nominate Foraker for Governor and Bitterly Denounce the Democratic Administration Generally.

The republican state convention of Ohio, met at Springfield. How Adams Townsend, of Cuyahoga, was elected permanent chairman.

The resolutions adopted say the democratic party which over its national convention last fall to the willful suppression of the ballot cannot be looked to for enforcement of these constitutional guarantees and the hope of the friends of all law and equal suffrage is in the republican party, which pledges itself to wage the contest to a successful end.

We want such legislation as will harmonize the relations of labor and capital and promote the welfare of the people and protect and foster the industries of the state.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of industry, the enforcement of the eight hour law, and the adequate appropriation from the public revenue for general education wherever the same is needed.

We denounce the importation of contract labor, and favor the most stringent laws to effectively prevent it.

We are opposed to the acquisition of the public lands, or any part thereof, by non-resident aliens.

It further states that they are in favor of a protective tariff, and they demand restoration of the wool duty of 1867, or its full equivalent, and denounce the democratic congress for failing to make good the pledges they made.

They denounce the act of Secretary Lamar in lowering the national flag upon the public buildings at Washington as a mark of respect to a man who dishonored the one and sought to destroy the other. They also state that the elevation to important and honorable office of the government of unrepentant rebels, where political disabilities have not been removed, in a flagrant violation of the constitution and is an insult to the loyal people of the whole country. They demand the enforcement of President Cleveland for his general discrimination in the appointments made so far, against Union soldiers and in favor of men who fought against the Union.

They declare in favor of civil service and demand its enforcement. They denounce the democratic party for the destruction of the Scott law and the consequent increase of the burdens of taxation upon all property, and the abandonment of the annual revenue of \$2,000,000 and while recognizing the people's right to amend the constitution, they demand the enactment of such legislation as will give them the most practical and efficient measures for the regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic allowable under the constitution.

They denounce the democratic legislature for its treachery to their pledge on the subject of contract labor and also their incompetency and extravagance in the management of state affairs.

They tender to Gen. U. S. Grant their warm sympathy in this time of his great suffering and assure him of their great faith in and love for him and earnestly hope that he may be restored to health and be blessed with many days among his fraternal countrymen.

Judge Joseph B. Foraker, of Cincinnati, was nominated for governor on the first ballot after the adoption of the platform by a vote of 489, and the nomination was made unanimous. Nominations of Governor Robert R. Kennedy for lieutenant governor, Judge J. M. McWine for supreme judge, and John C. Brown, of Jefferson, for treasurer, were made by acclamation. J. A. Kohler, of Summit, was nominated for attorney general, and Wells S. Jones, of Pike, for board of public works.

Spelling Match.

Can you spell? Well, yes; almost anybody can spell. Then spell this and make out what it means. If you can't, then pass it to your next neighbor:

B-E-I-N-H-O-O-R-E-S-S-E-T-T-W.

Don't say it out loud, but just whisper in your pretty neighbor's ear, that if she will place these letters in proper position she will have the world's greatest tonic, which will enrich her impoverished blood, put roses on her pale cheeks and make her strong and happy. Go to the nearest drug store with a dollar in your hand and ask for Brown's Iron Bitters.

Wichita Beacon: Two El Dorado men have purchased the celebrated trotter, "Black Tom," who has been owned in this city. Price paid, \$1500. He is not a Sedgwick county horse but was raised in the east. He has a record of 2:30.

Wit and Humor.

England and Russia try hard enough to have a circus around Akrobat.

"Boston has a clergyman for every five or six bar-room." It is now proposed to have a clergyman for every gin-mill.

The corporations of London have voted to remove the dilapidated statue of Queen Anne. Isn't it a genuine Anne-tique?

Mistress: "Maggie, I don't like to see all the dust on the furniture."
Maid: "Excuse me, I'll shut the blinds instantly."

"Papa, why do the little pigs get so much milk?"
Because we want them to make hogs of themselves.

Milliner: "Softs tints are mostly used in contrast with green."
Girl of the Period: "Gracious! isn't green a soft tint?"

He: "Please give me your ring; like my love it has no end."
She: "Please let me keep it, as like my love for you it has no beginning."

Doctor: "For dinner take forty-five minutes."
Timid Patient: "Would be dangerous to add a piece of meat to some vegetables?"

Sunday School Teacher: "What is the meaning of the words 'Quench not the spirit'?"
Bright Boy: "Papa says it means don't put in any water."

Woman: "These cool days necessitate a continuance of wraps."
Customer, being a school-teacher: "I am glad to hear you say that. Yes, school days do necessitate a continuance of raps. I always thought so."

"No, parson," said an unconverted citizen of Arkansas, "I shall have to give it up. Every time I think I've got my religion solid, something turns up that just makes me cuss. This morning I lost the last thread of my faith trying to shoot Bill Green. Think of it, the gun wouldn't go off, and I had to cuss."

Judge: "How did you come by these fish?"
Prisoner: "I hooked them."

Judge: "What have you to say, Mr. Officer?"
Policeman: "He tells the truth, your honor. He did hook 'em, and I saw it."

Judge: "Then why do you bring him here? Discharged. Next case."

A lawyer and a physician were passing a cemetery.

"I suppose, doctor," remarked the lawyer, "that many of your cases are lying there?"
"Undoubtedly," the doctor replied. "And," pointing to a penitentiary in the distance, "I suppose that many of your cases are lying there."

"The commentators do not agree with me," said the country minister in his sermon. The next day an old farmer, who had heard the sermon, offered a load of fine pink-eyes. "Parson," said he, "you say that the common tarts don't agree with you. If you'll try mine, you'll like them, and they'll agree with you. They are sixty-five cents a bushel, and we call 'em balls of flour."

"Mamma, is a monkey?" said a little girl. "Certainly not, my child. Who said you were a monkey?" "Papa said I was a sweet little monkey." "Your papa should not call you a monkey." "I deess papa didn't mean to call me that; but, mamma, if I was a monkey I deess papa would be awful sorry when he thinks what a monkey's papa is, wouldn't he, mamma?"—Carl Preiss.

"Yes," boasted an Englishman in the west. "I have Tudor blood in my veins from my mother's side of the family and Plantagenet from my father's."
"Is that so?" said a citizen. "My blood is a little mixed, too. My grandfather was a Jersey tenderfoot and my grandmother a Digger Indian squaw. We're both half-breeds, stranger. Shake!"

Squire Fummel: "I tell you, deacon, my daughter Sue is going to be a first-class artist. Her cattle pieces are so natural you can almost hear the critters low."

Deacon Fummel: "Poohy good. But my daughter Sal can beat that. She baint no faith in cattle pieces. But she's painted some green cucumbers so natural that the hull family came mighty near havin' chol'ra morbus."

"So you went to the party with Mrs. Elberton, did you?" asked a wife of her husband.

"Yes, as you were away I thought it would do no harm, as Elberton asked me to, being detained at home and not wanting his wife to be disappointed."

"Well, I don't believe in lending my husband to anybody."

"Why not, pray?"

"Because it is not good, according to the Bible for a man to be a loan."—From the Boston Times.

A good old deacon in Connecticut was very pious and very fond of clams. When once upon a time he attended a Rhode Island clam-bake, he overtaxed his capacity, and was sorely distressed. But his faith in prayer was unabated.

Leaving the party and going down upon his knees behind a tree, he was heard to supplicate: "Forgive me, O Lord, this great sin of gluttony. Restore my health and I will never eat any more clams." Then after a judicious pause, "Very few, if any, Amen."

School teacher: "Decoration day is coming. What can you tell me about it?"
First pupil: "No school on decoration day."

School teacher: "What shall we do instead?"
Second pupil: "Decorate the soldiers' graves."

School teacher: "Why do we decorate the soldiers' graves?"
Third pupil: "Because they are dead and we ain't."

The Department of Agriculture.

From the Washington Capital.

We have noticed recently some criticisms and attacks upon the administration of the late Department of Agriculture which have seemed a little surprising, not only because of the lack of a good foundation to base them upon but because of the source from which they appear to emanate. One of the charges which is brought against the administration of the department by Commissioner Loring is that too much of the annual appropriation was expended by him and his subordinates previous to the 1st of April, leaving an insufficient sum for the balance of the fiscal year. The truth is, as we understand it, that the entire unexpended balance of the appropriations April 1, 1885, was somewhat larger than it was on the same day in 1884. The money was appropriated to be spent when it could be used to the best advantage to the agricultural interests of the country, and it was so used. It might as well be argued that it was the duty of Commissioner Loring to suspend all operations last autumn, when he found a Democratic President was elected, and wait, without doing anything more, for his successor to be appointed.

We think it quite likely that the new Commissioner, Mr. Colman, may be able to make changes in the personnel of his department which will improve its efficiency, but this will not disprove the fact that the reputation of the department was greatly improved during the official term of the late Commissioner. It might as well be admitted, because it is true, that the work of the various divisions was enlarged and systematized and perfected by Dr. Loring, and the usefulness of the department was never so widely felt and recognized as now. We believe that the statistical reports of the department on crops, markets and labor questions are now accepted as authority both here and in foreign countries; and, in fact, they are regarded as models of this form of estimate and calculation. The department has come into intimate relations with scientific schools and associations in Europe, and its conclusions have come to be regarded as reliable and useful by scientific men abroad. Among the things that may be mentioned as especially notable in its recent work are the experiments in the production of sugar from sorghum, beets and other sugar-producing plants; the inquiries into the habits of insects injurious to vegetation and how to destroy them; the efforts to ascertain the nature and extent of contagious animal diseases in the country, and how to control and prevent them. These are the questions which engaged the attention of Commissioner Loring, and in dealing with which he has been supported by increased appropriations by Congress, as has also been the case in his statistical work.

He has been criticised for going so much about the country to address agricultural meetings, but we fancy that this criticism does not come from anybody who is interested in the subject of agriculture. He has responded to all calls in his direction, and in addition has, from time to time, assembled conventions for agricultural investigation at the department; has issued the annual report with unusual promptness, and so far as we know, has responded to all calls upon him from the agriculturists of the country. In carrying on this work it has not been possible at all times to maintain a uniform force of employees in the department. The sending out of seeds, for instance, is a work which does not need to go on all the year round, but the seeds must be purchased and delivered at certain seasons. Of course, the appropriation was bound to be exhausted before the end of the fiscal year, and it usually has been. It is absurd for the people who are trying to make much out of little to bring any charges against the honesty of the late Commissioner. The truth is, that the work of the department is going on very much as usual, and will do so to the end of the present fiscal year. Whatever may be said about his administration, it cannot be denied that Dr. Loring left his department in a better condition than he found it, and his services to the agricultural interests of the country are not likely to be disputed or ignored by the farmer and scientific men of the country who understand what he has accomplished.

The Wichita Beacon says that a large delegation from that city will attend the G. A. R. reunion at Portland.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, June 15, 1885.

The Live Stock Indicator reports:—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,063 head; shipment since Saturday, none. Market firm active. Exporters, 5,000 to good to choice shipping, 4,000 to 10; common to medium, 4,000 to 4,500; stockers and feeders, 4,500 to 5,000; cows, 3,000 to 4,000. HOGS—Receipts, 6,141 head; shipment since Saturday, none. Market was weak but active, at a decline of 6c from Saturday's closing prices, assorted, 3,000 to 3,500; mixed, 3,500 to 4,000; 8,000 to 8,500; no shipments. Market steady; fair to good muttons 2,000 to 2,500; common to medium, 2,000 to 2,500.

No.	Price	No.	Price
15 shipping steers	14.50	15 native butchers' steers	14.50
16 shipping steers	14.50	16 native butchers' steers	14.50
17 shipping steers	14.50	17 native butchers' steers	14.50
18 shipping steers	14.50	18 native butchers' steers	14.50
19 shipping steers	14.50	19 native butchers' steers	14.50
20 shipping steers	14.50	20 native butchers' steers	14.50
21 shipping steers	14.50	21 native butchers' steers	14.50
22 shipping steers	14.50	22 native butchers' steers	14.50
23 shipping steers	14.50	23 native butchers' steers	14.50
24 shipping steers	14.50	24 native butchers' steers	14.50
25 shipping steers	14.50	25 native butchers' steers	14.50
26 shipping steers	14.50	26 native butchers' steers	14.50
27 shipping steers	14.50	27 native butchers' steers	14.50
28 shipping steers	14.50	28 native butchers' steers	14.50
29 shipping steers	14.50	29 native butchers' steers	14.50
30 shipping steers	14.50	30 native butchers' steers	14.50
31 shipping steers	14.50	31 native butchers' steers	14.50
32 shipping steers	14.50	32 native butchers' steers	14.50
33 shipping steers	14.50	33 native butchers' steers	14.50
34 shipping steers	14.50	34 native butchers' steers	14.50
35 shipping steers	14.50	35 native butchers' steers	14.50
36 shipping steers	14.50	36 native butchers' steers	14.50
37 shipping steers	14.50	37 native butchers' steers	14.50

Kansas City Grain and Produce Market.

Kansas City, June 15, 1885.

The Live Stock Indicator reports:—WHEAT—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; shipment since Saturday, 1,000 bushels. Market firm active. Exporters, 5,000 to good to choice shipping, 4,000 to 10; common to medium, 4,000 to 4,500; stockers and feeders, 4,500 to 5,000; cows, 3,000 to 4,000. HOGS—Receipts, 6,141 head; shipment since Saturday, none. Market was weak but active, at a decline of 6c from Saturday's closing prices, assorted, 3,000 to 3,500; mixed, 3,500 to 4,000; 8,000 to 8,500; no shipments. Market steady; fair to good muttons 2,000 to 2,500; common to medium, 2,000 to 2,500.

No.	Price	No.	Price
15 shipping steers	14.50	15 native butchers' steers	14.50
16 shipping steers	14.50	16 native butchers' steers	14.50
17 shipping steers	14.50	17 native butchers' steers	14.50
18 shipping steers	14.50	18 native butchers' steers	14.50
19 shipping steers	14.50	19 native butchers' steers	14.50
20 shipping steers	14.50	20 native butchers' steers	14.50
21 shipping steers	14.50	21 native butchers' steers	14.50
22 shipping steers	14.50	22 native butchers' steers	14.50
23 shipping steers	14.50	23 native butchers' steers	14.50
24 shipping steers	14.50	24 native butchers' steers	14.50
25 shipping steers	14.50	25 native butchers' steers	14.50
26 shipping steers	14.50	26 native butchers' steers	14.50
27 shipping steers	14.50	27 native butchers' steers	14.50
28 shipping steers	14.50	28 native butchers' steers	14.50
29 shipping steers	14.50	29 native butchers' steers	14.50
30 shipping steers	14.50	30 native butchers' steers	14.50
31 shipping steers	14.50	31 native butchers' steers	14.50
32 shipping steers	14.50	32 native butchers' steers	14.50
33 shipping steers	14.50	33 native butchers' steers	14.50
34 shipping steers	14.50	34 native butchers' steers	14.50
35 shipping steers	14.50	35 native butchers' steers	14.50
36 shipping steers	14.50	36 native butchers' steers	14.50
37 shipping steers	14.50	37 native butchers' steers	14.50

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis, June 15, 1885.

The Live Stock Indicator reports:—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipment since Saturday, 1,000 bushels. Market firm active. Exporters, 5,000 to good to choice shipping, 4,000 to 10; common to medium, 4,000 to 4,500; stockers and feeders, 4,500 to 5,000; cows, 3,000 to 4,000. HOGS—Receipts, 6,141 head; shipment since Saturday, none. Market was weak but active, at a decline of 6c from Saturday's closing prices, assorted, 3,000 to 3,500; mixed, 3,500 to 4,000; 8,000 to 8,500; no shipments. Market steady; fair to good muttons 2,000 to 2,500; common to medium, 2,000 to 2,500.

No.	Price</
-----	---------